ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:421966 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:21966
TITLE: Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan paw edema as well as of superoxide radical production from neutrophils and xanthine oxidase
AUTHOR(S): Oyanagui, Y.; Sato, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prod. Dev. Lab., Fujisawa Pharm. Co., Osaka, 532, Japan
SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (1991), 41(5), 469-74
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30:0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30:15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of an **anti-inflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O2 prodn. from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC50;90 and 100 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/mL. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O2 scavenging effects. Superoxide prodn. of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC50:4 .mu.g/mL0. Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by methonyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC50:20 and 30 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O2- prodn. at higher concns. (30-200 .mu.g/mL) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. Cholesterol lowering therapy might not be enough to delay the development of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct antihypertensive effect.

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837379		19981117	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-791999		19970131	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Benston, Jr., William E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hedman, Gibson, & Costigan
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 507
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A controlled release nifedipine tablet which comprises:

(a) a homogeneous compressed core which comprises:

(i) a medicament;

(ii) a water soluble osmotic compound

(iii) one or more osmotic polymers; and

(b) a membrane coating which completely covers said core tablet which comprises a mixture of:

(i) a water insoluble pharmaceutically acceptable polymer; and

(ii) an enteric polymer.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115859 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance
INVENTOR(S): Nakamichi, Kouichi, Shiga, Japan
Izumi, Shougo, Kyoto, Japan
Oka, Masaaki, Osaka, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shinyaju Co., Ltd., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811547		19980922	
	WO 9408561		19940428	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-416815		19950609	(8)
	WO 1993-JP1469		19931013	
			19950609	PCT 371 date
			19950609	PCT 102(e) date

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-129133, filed on 15 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5456923, issued on 10 Oct 1995

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-303085	19921014

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wong, K.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graham & James LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1410
AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable medicinal substance with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. According to the invention, an extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (.DELTA.) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable medicinal substance.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 14 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:68182 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release formulation having a preformed passageway
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chih-Ming, Davie, FL, United States
Lee, Der-Yang, Plantation, FL, United States
Xie, Jianbo, Davie, FL, United States
Rodriguez, Aurelio, Hialeah, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5654005		19970805	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-476455		19950607	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hedman, Gibson & Costigan, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 522
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A controlled release pharmaceutical tablet having at least one passageway, said tablet having:

(a) a compressed core which comprises:

(i) a medicament;

(ii) an amount of a water soluble osmotic agent which is effective to cause the medicament to be delivered from said passageway in the presence of aqueous media;

(iii) a water-swellable pharmaceutically acceptable polymer; and

(b) a membrane coating around said core tablet which comprises a water insoluble pharmaceutically acceptable polymer.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:3349 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dosage form for delivering drug in short-time period
INVENTOR(S): Guittard, George V., Cupertino, CA, United States
Carpenter, Howard A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Quan, Ernest S., Fremont, CA, United States
Wong, Patrick S., Palo Alto, CA, United States

	Hamel, Lawrence G., Sunnyvale, CA, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Alza Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5178867		19930112
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-747899		19910819 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20070814		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Bawa, Raj		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sabatine, Paul L., Larson, Jacqueline S., Duvall, Jean M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	12		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	811		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention pertains to a dosage form for orally administering a drug in eight hours or less to the stomach and small intestine for a therapeutic result.

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:307976 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PREV199900307976
TITLE:	Inhibitory effect of nilvadipine on disruption of blood-aqueous barrier induced by prostaglandin E2 application in pigmented rabbits: A morphologic study.
AUTHOR(S):	Kadoi, Chiharu (1); Hiraki, Shigeyoshi; Hayasaka, Seiji; Ohtani, Osamu
CORPORATE SOURCE:	(1) Department of Ophthalmology, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, 2630 Sugitani, Toyama, 930-01 Japan
SOURCE:	Ophthalmic Research, (May-June, 1999) Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 236-242. ISSN: 0030-3747.
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Article
LANGUAGE:	English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:	English

AB The purpose of the present study is to investigate the morphologic sites of breakdown in eyes pretreated with nilvadipine (a calcium channel blocker) that has been shown to inhibit the acute rise of aqueous flare induced by prostaglandin E2 (PGE2). Nilvadipine (100 mug/kg body weight) was injected intravenously in pigmented rabbits. Thirty minutes later, vehicle or PGE2 (10, 50 or 250 mug/ml) was applied on the cornea by use of a glass cylinder. Forty-five minutes later, the animals received horseradish peroxidase (HRP) intravenously and the eyes were enucleated. Distribution of HRP in the anterior segments was observed by electron microscopy. Without nilvadipine pretreatment, HRP was seen in the intercellular space of nonpigmented cells of the eyes treated with 50 mug/ml PGE2 and in the iris stroma of the eyes treated with 250 mug/ml PGE2. With nilvadipine pretreatment, HRP was not observed in these sites. Our results indicate that nilvadipine suppresses disruption of the different sites of the blood-aqueous barrier.

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1991:390404 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA92:67719
TITLE: INHIBITION BY NILVADIPINE OF ISCHEMIC AND CARRAGEENAN PAW EDEMA AS WELL AS OF SUPEROXIDE RADICAL PRODUCTION FROM NEUTROPHILS AND XANTHINE OXIDASE.
AUTHOR(S): OYANAGUI Y; SATO S
CORPORATE SOURCE: 2-1-6 KASHIMA, YODOGAWA-KU, OSAKA 532, JPN.
SOURCE: ARZNEIM-FORSCH, (1991) 41 (5), 469-474.
CODEN: ARZNAD. ISSN: 0004-4172.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Nilvadipine** (Fk 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30: 0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30: 15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of a **antiinflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect.

Nilvadipine inhibited superoxide radical (O2 production from xanthine oxidase (XOD)) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC50: 90 and 100 .mu.g/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/ml. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O2 scavenging effects. Superoxide production of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcum ionophore, A23187 (IC50: 4 .mu.g/ml). Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by f-methonyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC50: 20 and 30 .mu.g/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O2 production at higher concentrations (30-200 .mu.g/ml) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. Cholesterol lowering therapy might not be enough to delay the development of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct antihypertensive effect.

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 14 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91379027 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91379027 PubMed ID: 1654907
TITLE: Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan paw edema as well as of superoxide radical production from neutrophils and xanthine oxidase.
AUTHOR: Oyanagui Y; Sato S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Product Development Laboratories, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Osaka, Japan.
SOURCE: ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG, (1991 May) 41 (5) 469-74.
Journal code: 0372660. ISSN: 0004-4172.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19911108
Last Updated on STN: 19911108
Entered Medline: 19911018

AB 1. **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30:0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. 2. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30:15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of an **anti-inflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. 3. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O-2production from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC50:90 and 100 micrograms/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 micrograms/ml. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O-2scavenging effects. 4. Superoxide production of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC50:4 micrograms/ml). Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by f-methonyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC50:20 and 30 micrograms/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O-2production at higher concentrations (30-200 micrograms/ml) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. 5. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91170148 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1991170148
TITLE: Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan paw edema as well as of superoxide radical production from neutrophils and xanthine oxidase.
AUTHOR: Oyanagui Y.; Sato S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Product Development Laboratories, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Osaka, Japan
SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung/Drug Research, (1991) 41/5 (469-474).
ISSN: 0004-4172 CODEN: ARZNAD
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German; English

AB 1. **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30: 0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. 2. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30: 15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of an **antiinflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine,

nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. 3. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O2- production from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC50: 90 and 100 .mu.g/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/ml. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O2- scavenging effects. 4. Superoxide production of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC50: 4 .mu.g/ml). Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by f-methonyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC50: 20 and 30 .mu.g/ml, respectively). Nifedine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O2- production at higher concentrations (30-200 .mu.g/ml) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. 5. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. Cholesterol lowering therapy might not be enough to delay the development of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct antihypertensive effect.

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=> s nilvadipine(p)(antiinflammatory or (anti inflammatory))
L1          14 NILVADIPINE(P)(ANTIINFLAMMATORY OR (ANTI INFLAMMATORY))

=> d l1 1-14 ibib ab

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 14  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1992:440025  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         117:40025
TITLE:                   Antioxidant and O2- production inhibitory effects of
                         calcium-antagonists.  Applicability against
                         inflammation, ischemic damage, allograft rejection
and
                         atherosclerosis
AUTHOR(S):               Oyanagui, Yoshihiko
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Pharmacol. Dep., Fujisawa Pharm. Co., Japan
SOURCE:                  Ensho (1992), 12(2), 137-44
                         CODEN: ENSHEE; ISSN: 0389-4290
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                Japanese
AB   Ca antagonists which are clin. used as antihypertensive and protectants
of
     coronary and cerebral arteries, are now reported to possess various other
     actions to ameliorate inflammatory disease.  Dihydropyridine type Ca
     antagonists suppressed carrageenan paw edema of rats and ischemic paw
     edema of mice.  Nilvadipine was the most effect in suppressing edema and
     also in inhibiting O2- prodn. of rat peritoneal leukocytes stimulated by
     Ca ionophore, f-MLP and PMA.  Nifedipine enhanced the analgesic action of
     morphine and nisoldipine increased the survival of rats which received
     transplantation of liver without immunosuppressant treatment.  These
drugs
     are possible to slow down the development of atherosclerosis and lower
     oxidized LDL due to their antioxidant characters.

L1   ANSWER 2 OF 14  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1991:421966  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         115:21966
TITLE:                   Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan
                         paw edema as well as of superoxide radical production
                         from neutrophils and xanthine oxidase
```

AUTHOR(S): Oyanagui, Y.; Sato, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prod. Dev. Lab., Fujisawa Pharm. Co., Osaka, 532, Japan
SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (1991), 41(5), 469-74
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30:0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30:15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of an **anti-inflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O2 prodn. from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC50;90 and 100 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/mL. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O2 scavenging effects. Superoxide prodn. of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC50:4 .mu.g/mL0. Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by methonyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC50:20 and 30 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O2- prodn. at higher concns. (30-200 .mu.g/mL) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. Cholesterol lowering therapy might not be enough to delay the development of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct antihypertensive effect.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-112499 [12] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-091751 [09]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-033517
TITLE: Method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable barrier is useful for administering an agent to a mammalian body or a plant and for generating an immune response by vaccinating the mammal.
DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A96 B05 B07 D16 D22
INVENTOR(S): CEVC, G; RICHARDSEN, H; WEILAND-WAIBEL, A; WEILAND-WEIBEL, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (IDEA-N) IDEA AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 2001001963 A1 20010111 (200112)* EN 110
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000061557 A 20010122 (200125)
BR 2000012178 A 20020312 (200226)
EP 1189598 A1 20020327 (200229) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001001963	A1	WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
AU 2000061557	A	AU 2000-61557	20000705
BR 2000012178	A	BR 2000-12178	20000705
		WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
EP 1189598	A1	EP 2000-947939	20000705
		WO 2000-EP6367	20000705

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000061557	A	Based on	WO 200101963
BR 2000012178	A	Based on	WO 200101963
EP 1189598	A1	Based on	WO 200101963

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 1999-EP4659 19990705

AB WO 200101963 A UPAB: 20020508
NOVELTY - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable membrane comprises suspending the penetrants in a polar liquid in the form of fluid droplets surrounds by a membrane-like coating comprising at least two kinds of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate, selecting a dose of the penetrants to control the flux of the penetrants across the barrier and applying the selected dose of the formulation onto the area of the barrier. The amphiphilic substances differ by a factor of at least 10 in solubility in the polar liquid and the homo-aggregates of the more soluble substance and hetero-aggregates have a preferred average diameter smaller than the diameter of the homo-aggregates of the less soluble substance. The more soluble substance tends to solubilize the droplet and comprises up to 99% of the solubilizing concentration or saturating concentration in the unstabilized droplet. The presence of the more soluble substance lowers the average elastic energy of the coating by at least 5 times preferably more than 10 times the average elastic energy of red blood cells or of phospholipid bilayers with fluid aliphatic chains. The penetrants are able to transport agents through the pores of the barrier or enable agent permeation through the pores after the penetrants have entered the pores.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
(i) a kit containing the formulation;

(ii) a patch containing the formulation; and
(iii) a method of administering an agent to a mammalian body or plant
comprising the novel method.

USE - The method is useful for administering an agent to a mammalian body or a plant, for generating an immune response by vaccinating the mammal and for treating inflammatory disease, dermatosis, kidney or liver failure, adrenal insufficiency, aspiration syndrome, Behcet syndrome, bites and stings, blood disorders (cold-hemagglutinin disease), hemolytic anaemia, hypereosinophilic, hypoplastic anaemia, macroglobulinaemia and thrombocytopenic purpura), bone disorders, cerebral oedema, Cogan's syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, connective tissue disorders (lichen, lupus erythematosus, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis and dermatomyositis), epilepsy, eye disorders (cataracts), Graves' ophthalmopathy, hemangioma, herpes infections, neuropathies, retinal vasculitis, scleritis, gastro-intestinal disorders (inflammatory bowel disease, nausea and oesophageal damage), hypercalcaemia, infections, Kawasaki disease, myasthenia gravis, pain syndromes, polyneuropathies, pancreatitis, respiratory disorders (asthma), rheumatoid disease, osteoarthritis, rhinitis, sarcoidosis, skin diseases, alopecia, eczema, erythema multiforme, lichen, pemphigus and pemphigoid, psoriasis, pyoderma gangrenosum, urticaria and thyroid and vascular disorders.

ADVANTAGE - Increasing the applied dose above a threshold level affects both the drug/penetrant distribution and also determines the rate of penetrant transport across the barrier.

Dwg.0/14

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-287664 [24] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-084927
TITLE: Rapidly soluble film preparation for oral administration.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 P33
INVENTOR(S): AWAMURA, T; FURUSAWA, K; SAWAI, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KYUK-N) KYUKYU PHARM CO LTD; (KYUK-N) KYUKYU YAKUHIN KOGYO KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 21
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9917753	A1	19990415	(199924)*	JA	22
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: US					
JP 11116469	A	19990427	(199927)		6
EP 1008343	A1	20000614	(200033)	EN	
R: CH DE ES FR GB IT LI					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9917753	A1	WO 1998-JP4499	19981006
JP 11116469	A	JP 1997-275967	19971008
EP 1008343	A1	EP 1998-945623	19981006
		WO 1998-JP4499	19981006

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 1008343	A1	Based on	WO 9917753

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1997-275967 19971008
AB WO 9917753 A UPAB: 20011203
NOVELTY - Rapidly soluble film preparation comprising a drug, an edible and readily soluble polymer and a sugar, is new.
USE - The film may be used to coat orally administered drugs such as calcium antagonists, orally active diabetic agents, vasodilators and **antiinflammatory** agents, preferably **nilvadipine**.
ADVANTAGE - The film preparation is rapidly dissolved in the oral cavity.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-190100 [23] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-087173
TITLE: Calcium ion inhibiting hypertensive agents e.g. nilvadipine - are also inhibitors of active oxygen generation for treating inflammation, retinopathy, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B03
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 04128228	A	19920428	(199223)*		7
JP 3041923	B2	20000515	(200028)		9

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 04128228	A	JP 1990-260198	19900927
JP 3041923	B2	JP 1990-260198	19900927

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 3041923	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 04128228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1990-168719 19900627
AB JP 04128228 A UPAB: 19931006
Antiinflammatory agent etc. contain as active component dihydropyridine cpds. of formula (I) or their salts, where R1 is NO2, CN or trihalo(lower)alkyl, R2, R3 and R4 are lower alkyl. (I) are known as anti-hypotensives having Ca2+ inhibiting action (EP2036722) (e.g. **nilvadipine**-2-cyano-1,4-dihydro-6- methyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid-3-methyl-5-(1- methylethyl) ester).
(I) may be formulated into capsules, microcapsules, tablets, granules, powder, troaches, pills, ointment, suppositories, injection or syrup together with excipients, binders, disintegrators, lubricants, preservatives, stabilisers, dispersants, suspending agents, diluents and other additives.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) inhibit generation of active oxygen O2 and are effective in treatment of diseases caused by O2- e.g. inflammation, inflammatory diseases (e.g. chronic rheumatism, collagen disease,

degenerative arthritis), chronic dermatopathy (e.g. dermatitis herpetiformis, striate immunoglobulin bullous disease of skin, serious cement dermatitis), contact dermatitis, eczema in woman, atopic dermatitis, Behcet's disease, disturbance by radiation (e.g. roentgen dermatitis), disturbance by ultraviolet (e.g. dermatitis by sunlight), retinopathy of prematurity, cataract, tissue disturbance in lung and heart by chemical substances (e.g. agrochemicals e.g. pulmonary emphysema, bronchial distrubance). (I) may be administered orally at a dose of 0.01-20 mg/kg. (pref. 0.05-2 mg/kg) (daily dose 0.5-1000 mg. (pref. 1-500 mg)). Also applicable parenterally.
0/0

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:126014 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Formulation for topical non-invasive application in vivo
INVENTOR(S):	Cevc, Gregor, Kirchheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002064524	A1	20020530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-887493	A1	20010622 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-EP8421, filed on 23 Dec 1998, UNKNOWN		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	DAVIDSON, DAVIDSON & KAPPEL, LLC, 14th Floor, 485 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY, 10018		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	50		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1846		

AB A formulation comprising molecular arrangements capable of penetrating pores in a barrier, owing to penetrant adaptability, despite the fact that the average diameter of said pores is smaller than the average penetrant diameter, provided that the penetrants can transport agents or else enable agent permeation through the pores after penetrants have entered pores, characterized in that the formulation comprises at least one consistency builder in an amount that increases the formulation to maximally 5 Nm/s so that spreading over, and retention at, the application area is enabled and/or at least one antioxidant in an amount that reduces the increase of oxidation index to less than 100% per 6 months and/or at least one microbicide in an amount that reduces the bacterial count of 1 million germs added per g of total mass of the formulation to less than 100 in the case of aerobic bacteria, to less than 10 in the case of entero-bacteria, and to less than 1 in the case of Pseudomonas aeruginosa or Staphilococcus aureus, after a period of 4 days.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:143785 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Once daily pharmaceutical tablet having a unitary core
INVENTOR(S):	Chen, Chih-Ming, Davie, FL, United States Chou, Joseph C. H., Coral Spring, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

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=> s film and polymer and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L1        3157 FILM AND POLYMER AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)

=> s film and (edible polymer) and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)
L2           2 FILM AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR
OLIGOSACCHARID
               E?)

=> d l2 1 2 ibib ab

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 2  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:46703  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   WATER DISPERSIBLE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING NATURAL
                         HYDROPHILIC, WATER-INSOLUBLE PIGMENTS, METHODS OF
                         PREPARING SAME AND THEIR USE
INVENTOR(S):             ISAGER, PER PIHLMANN, MILWAUKEE, WI, UNITED STATES
                         WINNING, MARIANNE, KOKKEDAL, DENMARK
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Per Pihlmann Isager (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2002026886      A1   20020307
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1998-101764     A1   19980921  (9)
                         WO 1997-DK26            19970120

                               NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    EP 1996-610003     19960122
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    FOLEY & LARDNER, 3000 K STREET NW SUITE 500, PO BOX
                         25696, WASHINGTON, DC, 200078696
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              911
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Ready-to-use water dispersible pigment compositions containing
       water-insoluble, hydrophilic pigments are provided. The compositions
       comprise a stable dispersion of the pigment such as a porphyrin
pigment,
       carmine, curcumin and a carotenoid in the form of bodies of an average
       size which is at the most 10 .mu.m is provided. The pigment bodies are
       dispersed without the use of a surface active substance in an aqueous
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phase comprising a hydrocolloid. The natural pigment compositions which are useful for coloring of food products and pharmaceuticals do not migrate in the products and they are acid stable. The compositions are useful in coating compositions for tablets and dragees.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:25453 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Water dispersible compositions containing natural hydrophobic pigment, method of preparing same and their use			
INVENTOR(S):	Isager, Per Pihlmann, Milwaukee, WI, United States Winning, Marianne, Kokkedal, Denmark			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	CHR. Hansen A/S, Hoersholm, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190686	B1	20010220	
	WO 9726802		19970731	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-101456		19980917	(9)
	WO 1997-DK15		19970114	
			19980917	PCT 371 date
			19980917	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 1996-610003		19960122	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jordan, Kimberly			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley & Lardner			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	807			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ready-to-use water dispersible pigment composition containing at least 5% by weight of water is provided. The composition comprises a stable dispersion of a water-insoluble and/or hydrophobic natural pigment such as a carotenoid, curcumin, a porphyrin pigment or vegetables carbon black in the form of bodies of an average size which is at the most 10 .mu.m is provided. The pigment bodies are dispersed without the use of a surface active substance in an aqueous phase comprising a hydrocolloid. The natural pigment in compositions which are useful for coloring of food products and pharmaceuticals do not migrate in the products. The compositions are useful in coating compositions for tablets and dragees.

=>
=> s film and drug and (edible polymer) and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 0 FILM AND DRUG AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGO SACCHARIDE?)

=> film and drug?

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L4       36436 FILM AND DRUG?

=> s film and drug and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)
L5        1876 FILM AND DRUG AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)

=> s l5 and (polyvinylpyrrolidone or (hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose) or
(hydroxypropyl cellulose) or (hydroxyethyl cellulose) or (ethyl cellulose))
L6         764 L5 AND (POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE OR (HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE
               ) OR (HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE) OR (HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE) OR
               (ETHYL CELLULOSE))

=> s l6 and nilvadipine
L7           4 L6 AND NILVADIPINE

=> d l7 1-4 ibib ab

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:244566  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          130:257370
TITLE:                    Rapidly soluble filmy preparation
INVENTOR(S):              Awamura, Tsutomu; Furusawa, Kazuyoshi; Sawai,
                          Yoshihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Kyukyu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 9917753         A1   19990415       WO 1998-JP4499   19981006
         W:  US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE
     JP 11116469        A2   19990427       JP 1997-275967   19971008
     EP 1008343         A1   20000614       EP 1998-945623   19981006
         R:  CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   JP 1997-275967   A  19971008
                                         WO 1998-JP4499   W  19981006
AB   The invention relates to a rapidly sol. filmy prepn. mainly comprising a
     drug [e.g. nilvadipine], an edible and readily sol.
     high-mol. substance and a sugar and being rapidly sol. in the oral
cavity.
REFERENCE COUNT:          16    THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

L7   ANSWER 2 OF 4  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:84923  USPATFULL
TITLE:                    Encapsulation products for controlled or extended
                          release
INVENTOR(S):              Cherukuri, S. Rao, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES
                          Ravelli, Vittorino, Milano, ITALY

                               NUMBER         KIND    DATE
                          ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:       US 2002044962      A1   20020418
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APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-982092 A1 20011019 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-587971, filed on 6 Jun 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-308568P	20010731 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Gary M. Nath, NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC, 6th Floor, 1030 15th Street, Washington, DC, 20005
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 47
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1311
AB A novel extended or controlled release encapsulated product is provided and includes: at least one active ingredient; at least one erodible polymer; and at least one lubricating material; wherein the encapsulated product is in the form of a caplet having a diameter of from about 1 millimeter to about 7 millimeters and a length from about 1 millimeter to about 7 millimeters. A method for preparing the encapsulated product is also provided.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:17360 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Kanios, David P., Miami, FL, United States
Gentile, Joseph A., Plantation, FL, United States
Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5719197		19980217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-477361		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-112330, filed on 27 Aug 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5446070 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 1995-477361, filed on 7 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-67001, filed on 26 May 1993 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994267 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable bioadhesive carrier, a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a clay, and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:78209 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nover Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5446070		19950829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-112330		19930827 (8)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20100810
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which
is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2434
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the
carrier and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

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FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:07:39 ON 10 JUN 2002
L1 3157 S FILM AND POLYMER AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)
L2 2 S FILM AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHA
L3 0 S FILM AND DRUG AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OL
L4 36436 FILM AND DRUG?

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L5          1876 S FILM AND DRUG AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)
L6           764 S L5 AND (POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE OR (HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLUL
L7             4 S L6 AND NILVADIPINE

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